THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

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THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

BACKGROUND

The downfall of President Siad Barre in January 1991 has resulted in a power struggle and clan clashes in many parts of Somalia. In November, the most intense fighting since January broke out in the capital, Mogadishu, between two factions – one supporting Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the other supporting the Chairman of the United Somali Congress, General Mohamed Farah Aidid. Since then, fighting has persisted in Mogadishu and spread throughout Somalia, with heavily armed elements now controlling various parts of the country. Some have declared alliance with one or the other of the two factions, while others have not. Numerous, marauding groups of bandits have added to the problem.

The hostilities have resulted in widespread death and destruction, forcing hundreds of thousands of civilians to flee their homes and causing a dire need for emergency humanitarian assistance. Almost 4.5 million people in Somalia – over half of the estimated population – have been threatened by severe malnutrition and malnutrition-related disease, with the most affected living in the countryside. It is estimated that perhaps 300,000 people have died since November 1991, and at least 1.5 million lives are at immediate risk. Almost one million Somalis have sought refuge in neighboring countries and elsewhere. In Kenya alone, over 300,000 Somalis have taken refuge during the past 18 months.

The political chaos, deteriorating security situation, widespread banditry and looting, and extent of physical destruction have compounded the problem and severely constrained the delivery of humanitarian supplies. Furthermore, the conflict has threatened stability in the Horn of Africa region, and its continuation has occasioned threats to international peace and security in the area.

EARLY UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS

Despite the turmoil that ensued after the overthrow of President Siad Barre, the United Nations continued its humanitarian efforts in Somalia and, by March 1991, was fully engaged in that country. Over the following months, the volatile security situation forced the United Nations on several occasions to temporarily withdraw its personnel from Somalia, but it continued its humanitarian activities to the fullest extent possible.

The deteriorating and appalling situation in Somalia led the United Nations Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), to become actively involved with the political aspects of the crisis and to press for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

By a letter of 27 December 1991, then Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar informed the President of the Security Council that he intended to make an initiative in an attempt to re-establish peace in Somalia and, to that end, he intended to ask Under-Secretary-General James O.C. Jonah to go there. This proposal was endorsed by the incoming Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with whom Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had consulted.

In early January 1992, despite continued fighting in Mogadishu, the Secretary-General's envoy, Under-Secretary-General Jonah, led a team of senior United Nations officials into Somalia for talks aimed at bringing about a cessation of hostilities and securing access by the international relief community to civilians caught in the conflict. During that visit, support was expressed for arrangements for a cease-fire in Mogadishu by all faction leaders, except General Aidid, who described the situation there as an intra-party dispute and, hence, not falling within the ambit of the United Nations. Unanimous support was expressed, however, for a United Nations role in bringing about national reconciliation.

The results of the visit were reported to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali who, on 20 January, reiterated his deep concern at the escalating violence in Mogadishu. He then conducted consultations with the members of the Security Council on the appropriate course of action to take in this regard.

On 23 January, by its resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council urged all parties to the conflict to cease

hostilities, and decided that all States should immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. The Council requested the Secretary-General to increase humanitarian assistance to the affected population, and to contact all parties involved in the conflict, to seek their commitment to the cessation of hostilities, to promote a cease-fire and to assist in the process of a political settlement of the conflict.

On 31 January, the Secretary-General invited LAS, OAU and OIC, as well as Interim President Ali Mahdi and General Aidid to send their representatives to participate in consultations in New York. The talks, which were held at United Nations Headquarters on 12-14 February*, succeeded in getting the two factions in Mogadishu to agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of the cease-fire, and to the visit to Mogadishu of a joint high-level delegation composed of representatives of the United Nations and the three regional organizations to conclude a cease-fire.

The joint delegation arrived in Mogadishu on 29 February 1992. On 3 March, after four days of intensive negotiations, Interim President Ali Mahdi and General Aidid each signed a copy of an "Agreement on the Implementation of a Cease-fire", in the presence of the representatives of the United Nations, LAS, OAU and OIC. This Agreement also included the acceptance of a security component for convoys of humanitarian assistance, and the deployment of 20 military observers on each side of Mogadishu to monitor the cease-fire.

At the same time, the joint delegation undertook consultations with the two warring factions and secured their agreement and support for a national reconciliation conference to which all Somali groups would be invited. The delegation also held consultations on this matter with several other Somali groups and individuals.

On 17 March, the Security Council adopted its resolution 746 (1992) supporting the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch to Somalia a United Nations technical team to prepare a plan for a cease-fire monitoring mechanism. The Council also requested that the team develop a high-priority plan to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The team visited Somalia from 23 March to 1 April. Following discussions with the team, Interim President Ali Mahdi and General Aidid signed on 28 and 27 March 1992, respectively, Letters of Agreement on the mechanisms for monitoring the cease-fire and on arrangements for equitable and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance.

*For the text of the communiqués, see Annex II.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNOSOM

On 21 April 1992, on the basis of a detailed report submitted by the team, the Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council that it set up a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). On 24 April, the Council, by its resolution 751 (1992), decided to establish UNOSOM. The Council also asked the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the three regional organizations, to pursue consultations with all Somali parties toward convening a conference on national reconciliation and unity. It also called on the international community for financial and other support for the Secretary-General's 90-day Plan of Action for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in that country. Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun of Algeria was appointed Special Representative on 28 April and left for the area on 1 May 1992.

UNOSOM'S ORIGINAL CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In accordance with the agreements reached with the two main Somali factions in Mogadishu, the cease-fire in the capital was to be monitored by a group of 50 unarmed uniformed United Nations military observers. The observers were to be deployed along the demarcation line separating Mogadishu into two zones. As regards humanitarian assistance, the security personnel envisaged in the agreements was to provide protection and security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the port of Mogadishu and escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies from there to distribution centres in the city and its immediate environs. They were also to provide security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the airport in Mogadishu. They were to provide the United Nations convoys of relief supplies with a sufficiently strong military escort to deter attack; they were authorized to fire in self-defence as a last resort if deterrence should not prove effective.

In its resolution 751 (1992), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to deploy immediately 50 observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu. It also agreed, in principle, to establish a security force to be deployed as soon as possible. In this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the parties in Mogadishu regard-

ing the proposed security force and to submit his further recommendations to the Council for its decision.

On 23 June, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that both principal factions in Mogadishu had agreed to the immediate deployment of the unarmed observers. The observers would be drawn from Austria, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco and Zimbabwe. The Chief Military Observer and the advance party of UNOSOM observers arrived in Mogadishu in early July 1992. On 12 August, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, after considerable delays and difficulties, agreement had been reached with the principal faction leaders in Mogadishu to deploy 500 United Nations security personnel in the capital as part of UNOSOM. He also informed the Council of his intention to proceed with the deployment of the force as soon as possible. The Government of Pakistan had agreed to contribute a unit for the purpose. The first group of security personnel arrived in Mogadishu on 14 September 1992.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Between 4 May and 19 July 1992, the Secretary-General's Special Representative undertook extensive consultations with various Somali leaders and Elders and other personalities throughout the country. On 22 July, the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Council, in which he described the complex political and security situation in Somalia, as well as the desperate situation the country faced in terms of needs for humanitarian assistance, recovery programmes and institution-building. In his report, the Secretary-General concluded that the United Nations must "adapt" its involvement in Somalia and that its efforts needed to be enlarged in order to bring about an effective cease-fire throughout the country, while at the same time promoting national reconciliation. He proposed to establish four operational zones: the north-west, the north-east, the central rangelands and Mogadishu, and the south. In each of the zones a consolidated United Nations operation would carry out the following primary activities: humanitarian relief and recovery programmes; monitoring of the cease-fire and containment of potential hostilities; security, demobilization and disarmament; the peace process and national reconciliation efforts through conciliation, mediation and good offices.

On 27 July, the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal and urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate United Nations efforts to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population. The Council strongly supported the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch another technical team to Somalia.

ENLARGEMENT OF UNOSOM

Following the technical team's visit to Somalia on 6 - 15 August, the Secretary-General submitted his further report, dated 24 August, to the Security Council, in which he described a number of urgent steps, that were planned or already being taken, to mitigate the widespread starvation in the areas of Somalia most seriously affected by the civil war and drought and to prevent the incidence of hunger escalating in other parts of the country. Having said that the United Nations and its partners were ready and had the capacity to provide substantially increased assistance, the Secretary-General stated that they were prevented from doing so by the lawlessness and lack of security that prevailed throughout Somalia. Looting, by heavily armed gangs, of supplies from delivery and distribution points, as well as from the docked ships, airports and airstrips did not permit the assured delivery of humanitarian assistance by overland transport.

Given the difficulties, the Secretary-General concluded that the airlift operations — already being carried out by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) — needed to be enhanced substantially, with priority given to central and southern Somalia. In addition, a "preventive zone" on the Kenya-Somali border should be established for special deliveries of food and seed, in an attempt to reduce famine-induced population movements.

The Secretary-General recommended the deployment of four additional United Nations security units, each with a strength of up to 750, for the protection of the humanitarian convoys and distribution centres throughout Somalia. Two of these would serve in the north-east and the south-west. The others would be deployed in the north-west and the south-east.

Also, in accordance with his earlier proposal, the Secretary-General recommended the establishment of four zone headquarters of UNOSOM. Each would be headed by a civilian official who would assist the Secretary-General's Special Representative in all aspects of his duties.

On 28 August, the Security Council, by its resolution 775 (1992), approved the Secretary-General's report and authorized the increase in strength of UNOSOM. It urged, *inter alia*, all

parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with LAS, OAU and OIC, his efforts to seek a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Somalia.

On 8 September, the Security Council also approved the Secretary-General's plan to deploy three logistic units totalling up to 719 personnel to support the enhanced UNOSOM operation. Consequently, the total strength of UNOSOM would be 4,219 all ranks, including the unit of 500 authorized in Mogadishu and 719 for logistic units.

100-DAY ACTION PROGRAMME*

There are six main United Nations organizations at work in Somalia providing the coordination for overall humanitarian efforts. WFP is providing food aid and logistics. UNICEF is responsible for supplementary feeding, immunization, and health care. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works in the area of agricultural rehabilitation and food assessment. The World Health Organization (WHO) provides for medical supplies and health infrastructure. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) oversees cross-border operations to prevent the flow of refugees into neighbouring countries and to take care of refugees already in those countries. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting in the rebuilding of infrastructure and other rehabilitation programmes.

In addition to these United Nations bodies, more than 30 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are working in Somalia as "implementing partners" of the United Nations. Chief among these is ICRC, which has provided assistance under the most difficult of situations. As implementing partners, NGOs help distribute the food, the medicines, the water purification chemicals and other aid that the United Nations brings in. They operate feeding centres, hospitals and clinics; they help clean the water systems. There are also many local NGOs that work with the United Nations and the international NGOs.

Between 10 and 12 September 1992, as part of the overall effort to accelerate humanitarian relief activities, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson, led a high-level inter-agency mission to Somalia. He was accompanied by the Executive Director of UNICEF, James Grant, and high-level officials of UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, FAO and WHO. A major outcome of the mission was the decision to develop a 100-Day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance, for the period until the end of 1992.

The 100-Day Action Programme was drafted and refined through a collaborative process involving United Nations agencies, NGOs and other relevant bodies. It identified the priority actions that must be taken before the end of 1992 in order to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs in Somalia. It also identified the mechanisms required to implement the programme, the obstacles to be expected and ways in which they might be overcome.

The 100-Day Programme was reviewed at the Coordination Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992 under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. The attendance at the meeting, reflecting the heightened international concern for Somalia, included over 350 representatives from 89 countries, 5 intergovernmental organizations, 15 organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, ICRC and 15 other NGOs.

Regarding logistics and delivery, the 100-Day Programme called for some 50,000 metric tons of food per month to be delivered and distributed in Somalia. Participants at the Geneva meeting also urged UNOSOM and the United Nations agencies to enhance their support for NGOs which continued to play a critical role in providing humanitarian aid to Somalia.

SITUATION DETERIORATES

Security and political stability in the country continued to be major concerns of the international community. In October and November, despite all efforts by the international community, the United Nations Secretary-General and his new Special Representative for Somalia, Mr. Ismat Kittani*, the situation in Somalia continued to deteriorate.

Somalia remained without a central government with which to negotiate. Mogadishu was divided by rival militias. Throughout the country, a dozen or more factions – some rent by internal divisions – were active. The resulting political chaos and the great extent of physical destruction severely constrained the delivery

*For more information on humanitarian activities in Somalia, please see *Africa Recovery*, Vol. 6, No. 3, November 1992, pp. 6-9

*Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali appointed Ismat Kittani (Iraq) as Special Representative for Somalia on 3 November 1992, to replace Mohammed Sahnoun, who had resigned.

of humanitarian supplies. Widespread looting of aid supplies, robbery, armed banditry, and general lawlessness compounded the worsening situation.

Several of the Somali de facto authorities refused to agree to the deployment of United Nations troops to secure delivery of aid in areas where the need was most acute. UNOSOM troops in Mogadishu were fired upon and their vehicles and arms taken. Relief ships were blocked from docking, threatened and even shelled. Air- and seaports came under fire. Large sums of cash and relief aid were being extorted from donor agencies and organizations, and the lives of their officers and workers attempting to distribute supplies to starving people were being put into danger.

The net result was that, while relief supplies were ready and in the pipeline, only a trickle was reaching those in need. According to some estimates, as many as 3,000 people per day were dying in Somalia, while warehouses remain stocked. Unless the problems relating to security and protection of relief supplies were effectively addressed, it was believed that United Nations agencies and NGOs would be unable to provide the assistance in the amounts and on the urgent basis needed. The death toll would surely climb.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUGGESTS FIVE OPTIONS

On 24 November 1992, the Secretary-General sent a letter to the Security Council in which he reported on the deteriorating situation in Somalia, with particular reference to the factors which were preventing UNOSOM from implementing its mandate. The Secretary-General stated that he did not exclude the possibility that it might become necessary to review the basic premises and principles of the United Nations effort there. He cited the lack of government in Somalia, the failure of various factions to cooperate with UNOSOM, the extortion, blackmail and robbery to which the international relief effort was subjected and the repeated attacks on the personnel and equipment of the United Nations and other relief agencies.

The members of the Council discussed the Secretary-General's letter during informal consultations on 25 November. They expressed the view that the situation in Somalia was intolerable and asked the Secretary-General to come forward with specific recommendations on how the United Nations could remedy the present situation.

In response to this request, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a further letter, dated 29 November, in which he outlined five options, for the Council's consideration, on how to create conditions for the uninterrupted delivery of supplies to the starving people of Somalia. The Secretary-General also informed the Council that, on 25 November, he had received a visit from Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, then Acting Secretary of State of the United States. The Secretary-General was informed that, should the Security Council decide to authorize Member States to ensure the delivery of relief supplies, the United States would be ready to take the lead in organizing and commanding such an operation, in which a number of other Member States would also participate.

According to the Secretary-General's letter, the first option would be to continue and intensify efforts to deploy UNOSOM in accordance with its existing mandate, which requires that force only be used in self-defence. The Secretary-General stated, however, that given that there were few authorities in the country with whom UNOSOM could effectively negotiate, continuation of the present course would be an inadequate response to the crisis.

The second option suggested that the idea of using international military personnel to protect relief activities be abandoned, and that humanitarian agencies make the best arrangements they could with the various faction and clan leaders. However, the Secretary-General did not favour this option because, in his view, the troubles facing UNOSOM were not due to the presence of international troops, but because there were too few of them.

As to the other three options, the Secretary-General stated that their purpose would be to ensure, on a lasting basis, that the current violence against the international relief effort was brought to an end.

The first of those three would be for UNOSOM to undertake a show of force in Mogadishu, based on the belief of some experts that a determined demonstration of force by UNOSOM troops in the capital would discourage those currently abusing the relief efforts from pursuing their lawless activities. However, he contended that a countrywide operation would be required to have the desired deterrent effect.

The next option would entail a countrywide action undertaken by a group of Member States authorized to do so by the Security Council. The Secretary-General mentioned in this connection the offer by the United States to organize and lead such an operation. In such a case, the Secretary-General would advise the Council and those Members taking part in the operation that they find a way to recognize the Security

Council's legitimate interest in the manner in which it was carried out.

The fifth option was also for a countrywide enforcement action, but one carried out under United Nations command and control. This would be consistent, he stated, with the recent enlargement of the Organization's role in the maintenance of international peace and security, and would strengthen its long-term evolution as an effective system of collective security. However, the United Nations Secretariat did not at present have the capability to command and control an enforcement operation of the size required. The Secretary-General concluded that there was no alternative but to resort to the enforcement provisions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Secretary-General stressed that whether an action was taken under United Nations command, or by Member States with Security Council authorization, it should be precisely defined and limited in time, "in order to prepare the way for a return to peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building".

THE SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZES THE USE OF FORCE

On 3 December, the Security Council adopted, unanimously, its resolution 794 (1992), authorizing the use of "all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia".

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council authorized the Secretary-General and Member States that would participate in establishing a secure environment for humanitarian relief, to make arrangements for "the unified command and control" of the military forces that would be involved. It called on all Member States that were in a position to do so to provide military forces and to make contributions in cash or in kind, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a fund through which the contributions could be appropriately channelled to the States or operations concerned.

The Security Council requested the Secretary-General and Member States contributing troops to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and their military forces; and invited the Secretary-General to attach a small liaison staff of UNOSOM to the field headquarters of the unified command.

Further, the Council requested the Secretary-General and the States concerned to report regularly to it, the first report to be made no later than 15 days after the adoption of the 3 December resolution, on the progress in establishing a secure environment in Somalia. Such progress reports would enable the Council to make decisions for a prompt transition from the unified command to continued peace-keeping operations under the United Nations command. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a plan, within 15 days, to ensure that UNOSOM would be able to fulfil its mandate upon the withdrawal of the unified command. The Council also decided to appoint an ad hoc commission composed of Council members to report on the implementation of the resolution.

As to the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Somalia, the Security Council decided that the operations and the further deployment of the 3,500 personnel of UNOSOM, authorized by resolution 775 (1992) of 28 August, should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General in the light of his assessment of conditions on the ground.

SECOND COORDINATION MEETING ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In a parallel development, from 3 to 5 December 1992, the United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, convened the Second Coordination Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, at the Conference Centre of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was a follow-up to the Coordination Meeting held in Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992 which launched the 100-Day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia.

The Addis Ababa Meeting, which was co-chaired by Jan Eliasson, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, and Ismat Kittani, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, was attended by representatives of donor countries and other Governments, Somali political leaders, Somali community leaders and Somali NGOs, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations, United Nations agencies, and international NGOs.

The meeting provided an opportunity to review the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the 100-Day Action Programme, the obstacles encountered, and the work that remained to be done. The discussion at the meeting also went beyond the scope of the 100-Day Action Programme to address further relief activities, as well as the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia.

The participants decided that there was a need for holding a third Coordinating Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in February 1993.

UNIFIED TASK FORCE IS DEPLOYED

The first elements of the Unified Task Force, spearheaded by the United States, were deployed in Mogadishu on 9 December 1992, and began preparations for deployment in other parts of the country. They will be joined by troops from a number of other countries. The Unified Task Force's principal goal in Somalia is to establish a secure environment for urgent humanitarian assistance. Once that is accomplished, the military command will then be turned over to the United Nations. Meanwhile, UNOSOM remains fully responsible for the political aspects and for humanitarian assistance to Somalia. Good coordination on the ground and at UN Headquarters has been established between the Unified Task Force and the United Nations. UNOSOM remains in the capital, and will continue to liaise with the Unified Task Force and plan for the transition to normal peace-keeping functions.

On 11 December 1992, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Ismat Kittani; Ambassador of the United States, Robert Oakley; and the Commander of the Unified Task Force, Lieutenant-General Robert Johnston met with Interim President Ali Mahdi and General Aidid in Mogadishu. In the joint communiqué issued following the meeting, the leaders of the factions in Mogadishu called for the immediate and total cessation of hostilities, and for all Somalis throughout the country to engage seriously in cessation of hostilities and to join with them for peace and unity of Somalia. They expressed their deep appreciation to the international community for its efforts to assist Somalia and appealed for expanded assistance and for efforts toward a national reconciliation conference.

SEEKING NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

In his ongoing efforts, the Secretary-General will convene an informal preparatory meeting at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 4 January 1993. Its main purpose will be to make preparations for a national reconciliation conference under United Nations auspices. The Secretary-General has sent invitations to the heads of Somali factions and to LAS, OAU and OIC.

ANNEX I: SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA (23 January - 3 December 1992)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All United Nations Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the Council's decisions in accordance with the Charter. The Council is composed of 15 members. Five are permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms. In 1992, the non-permanent members of the Council are Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The permanent members may abstain or not participate at all in the voting, and still satisfy the stipulation of their concurrence in the affirmative vote. A negative vote by any permanent member means the rejection of the draft resolution or proposal.

Between 23 January and 3 December 1992, the Security Council adopted 6 resolutions and a statement by the President of the Council directly relating to the situation in Somalia. The full text of those resolutions and the statement is reproduced on the following pages.

*The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

RESOLUTION 733 (1992)
23 January 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and commending the initiative taken by him in the humanitarian field,

Gravely alarmed at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Somalia and the heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage resulting from the conflict in the country and aware of its consequences on the stability and peace in the region,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation to the international and regional organizations that have provided assistance to the populations affected by the conflict and deploring that personnel of these organizations have lost their lives in the exercise of their humanitarian tasks,

Taking note of the appeals addressed to the parties by the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 16 December 1991, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 18 December 1991 (S/23469) and the League of Arab States on 5 January 1992 (S/23448),

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and expresses its concern with the situation prevailing in that country;

2. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to undertake the necessary actions to increase humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to the affected population in all parts of Somalia in liaison with the other international humanitarian organizations and to this end to appoint a coordinator to oversee the effective delivery of this assistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, immediately to contact all parties involved in the conflict, to seek their commitment to the cessation of hostilities to permit the humanitarian assistance to be distributed, to promote a cease-fire and compliance therewith, and to assist in the process of a political settlement of the conflict in Somalia;

4. Strongly urges all parties to the conflict immediately to cease hostilities and agree to a cease-fire and to promote the process of reconciliation and of political settlement in Somalia;

5. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Somalia immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia until the Security Council decides otherwise;

6. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Somalia, which would permit all Somalis to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

7. Calls upon all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General to this end and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator;

8. Urges all parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of personnel sent to provide humanitarian assistance, to assist them in their tasks and to ensure full respect for the rules and principles of international law regarding the protection of civilian populations;

9. Calls upon all States and international organizations to contribute to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on this matter;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 746 (1992)
17 March 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/23693),

Taking note of the signing of the cease-fire agreements in Mogadishu on 3 March 1992, including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Deeply regretting that the factions have not yet abided by their commitment to implement the cease-fire and thus have still not permitted the unimpeded provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance to the people in need in Somalia,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the factors described in paragraph 76 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23693) must be taken into account,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the

United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Urges the Somali factions to honour their commitment under the cease-fire agreements of 3 March 1992;

3. Urges all the Somali factions to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator mentioned in resolution 733 (1992);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Somalia and to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the affected population in Somalia;

5. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to and to cooperate with these humanitarian relief efforts;

6. Strongly supports the Secretary-General's decision urgently to dispatch a technical team to Somalia, accompanied by the coordinator, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraphs 73 and 74 of his report (S/23693) and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

7. Requests that the technical team also develop a high priority plan to establish mechanisms to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

8. Calls on all parties, movements and factions in Mogadishu in particular, and in Somalia in general, to respect fully the security and safety of the technical team and the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

9. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference for national reconciliation and unity in Somalia;

10. Calls upon all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 751 (1992)
24 April 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/23829 and Add.1 and Add.2),

Taking note of the signing of the cease-fire agreements in Mogadishu on 3 March 1992, including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Taking note also of the signing of letters of agreement in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Kismayo on the mechanism for monitoring the cease-fire and arrangements for the equitable and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance in and around Mogadishu,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 April 1992 (S/23829 and Add.1 and Add.2);

2. Decides to establish under its authority, and in support of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 below, a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM);

3. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to deploy a unit of 50 United Nations Observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23829);

4. Agrees, in principle, also to establish under the overall direction of the Secretary-General's Special Representative a United Nations security force to be deployed as soon as possible to perform the functions described in paragraphs 27-29 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23829);

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the parties in Mogadishu regarding the proposed United Nations security force and, in light of those consultations, to submit his further recommendations to the Security Council for its decision as soon as possible;

6. Welcomes the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 64 of his report (S/23829) to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist him in his endeavours to reach a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Somalia;

7. Requests the Secretary-General as part of his continuing mission in Somalia to facilitate an immediate and effective cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance;

8. Welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in resolving the problem in Somalia;

9. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue as a matter of priority his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

11. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

(b) to consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) to recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

12. Notes with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, particularly to Mogadishu;

13. Calls upon the international community to support, with financial and other resources, the implementation of the 90-day Plan of Action for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia;

14. Urges all parties concerned in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

15. Calls upon all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

16. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 767 (1992)
27 July 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992 and 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/24343),

Considering the letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council informing him that all the parties in Mogadishu have agreed to the deployment of the fifty military observers, and that the advance party of the observers arrived in Mogadishu on 5 July 1992 and that the rest of the observers arrived in the mission area on 23 July 1992 (S/24179),

Deeply concerned about the availability of arms and ammunition in the hands of civilians and the proliferation of armed banditry throughout Somalia,

Alarmed by the sporadic outbreak of hostilities in several parts of Somalia leading to continued loss of life and destruction of property, and putting at risk the personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and other international humanitarian organizations, as well as disrupting their operations,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Recognizing that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort of the Council to restore international peace and security in the area,

Responding to the urgent calls by the parties in Somalia for the international community to take measures in Somalia to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Noting the Secretary-General's proposals for a comprehensive decentralized zonal approach in the United Nations involvement in Somalia,

Cognizant that the success of such an approach requires the cooperation of all parties, movements and factions in Somalia,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 1992 (S/24343);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make full use of all available means and arrangements, including the mounting of an urgent airlift operation, with a view to facilitating the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations in accelerating the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia, threatened by mass starvation;

3. Urges all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

4. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992), and otherwise assist in the general stabilization of the situation in Somalia. In the absence of such cooperation, the Security Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Somalia;

5. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to provide adequate financial and other resources for humanitarian efforts in Somalia;

6. Encourages the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Somalia;

7. Appeals to all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to extend full cooperation to the military observers and to take measures to ensure their security;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, as part of his continuing efforts in Somalia, to promote an immediate and effective cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of a cease-fire throughout the country in order to facilitate the urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance and the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

9. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country;

10. Stresses the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of its resolution 733 (1992);

11. Welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in resolving the situation in Somalia;

12. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal to establish four operational zones in Somalia as part of the consolidated United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM);

13. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his Special Representative for Somalia is provided with all the necessary support services to enable him to effectively carry out his mandate;

14. Strongly supports the Secretary-General's decision urgently to dispatch a technical team to Somalia, under the overall direction of the Special Representative, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraph 64 of his report (S/24343) and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

15. Affirms that all officials of the United Nations and all experts on mission for the United Nations in Somalia enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946 and in any other relevant instruments and that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia are required to allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue urgently his consultations with all parties, movements and factions in Somalia towards the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

17. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

18. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 775 (1992)
28 August 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 and 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/24480),

Deeply concerned about the availability of arms and ammunition and the proliferation of armed banditry throughout Somalia,

Alarmed by the continued sporadic outbreak of hostilities in several parts of Somalia leading to continued loss of life and destruction of property, and putting at risk the personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and other international humanitarian organizations, as well as disrupting their operations,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Reaffirming that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort of the Council to restore international peace and security in the area,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts by the United Nations organizations as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), non-governmental organizations

and States to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia,

Welcoming in particular the initiatives to provide relief through airlift operations,

Convinced that no durable progress will be achieved in the absence of an overall political solution in Somalia,

Taking note in particular of paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1992 (S/24480) on the findings of the technical team and the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained therein;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to establish four zone headquarters as proposed in paragraph 31 of the Secretary-General's report (S/24480);

3. Authorizes the increase in strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the subsequent deployment as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to increase substantially the airlift operation to areas of priority attention;

5. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992) and as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Welcomes also the material and logistical support from a number of States and ***urges*** that the airlift operation be effectively coordinated by the United Nations as described in paragraphs 17 to 21 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Urges all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of these organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

8. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to provide adequate financial and other resources for humanitarian efforts in Somalia;

9. Encourages ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations including the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Somalia and ***underlines*** the importance of coordination between these efforts;

10. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his efforts to seek a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Somalia;

11. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country;

12. Stresses the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of its resolution 733 (1992);

13. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
16 October 1992

Following consultations of the Security Council, held on 16 October 1992, the President of the Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Somalia":

"The Security Council heard today a communication from Mr. Sahnoun, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Somalia. On this occasion, the members of the Security Council reiterated their full support for the action of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative. They also expressed the wish that the appeal recently made in Geneva for an increase in the humanitarian assistance to Somalia should be heeded.

"The members of the Council expressed their deep concern over the information communicated to them by Mr. Sahnoun, particularly regarding the difficulties he

is encountering in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the rapid deployment of UNOSOM personnel is essential. The members of the Council consider that persons hampering the deployment of UNOSOM would be responsible for aggravating an already unprecedented humanitarian disaster."

RESOLUTION 794 (1992)
3 December 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992,

Recognizing the unique character of the present situation in Somalia and ***mindful*** of its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an immediate and exceptional response,

Determining that the magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia, further exacerbated by the obstacles being created to the distribution of humanitarian assistance, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and ***underlining*** the urgent need for the quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Noting the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and in particular the proposal made by its Chairman at the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly for the organization of an international conference on Somalia, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other regional agencies and arrangements to promote reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to address the humanitarian needs of the people of that country,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations and of non-governmental organizations and of States to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Responding to the urgent calls from Somalia for the international community to take measures to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including reports of violence and threats of violence against personnel participating lawfully in impartial humanitarian relief activities, deliberate attacks on non-combatants, relief consignments and vehicles, and medical and relief facilities, and impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Somalia, and in particular reports of looting of relief supplies destined for starving people, attacks on aircraft and ships bringing in humanitarian relief supplies, and attacks on the Pakistani UNOSOM contingent in Mogadishu,

Taking note with appreciation of the letters of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1992 (S/24859) and of 29 November 1992 (S/24868),

Sharing the Secretary-General's assessment that the situation in Somalia is intolerable and that it has become necessary to review the basic premises and principles of the United Nations effort in Somalia, and that UNOSOM's existing course would not in present circumstances be an adequate response to the tragedy in Somalia,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Somalia, in conformity with resolutions 751 (1992) and 767 (1992),

Noting the offer by Member States aimed at establishing a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible,

Determined further to restore peace, stability and law and order with a view to facilitating the process of a political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and ***encouraging*** the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national and regional levels to promote these objectives,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and the reconstruction of their own country,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease hostilities, maintain a cease-fire throughout the country, and cooperate with the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General as well as with the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below in order to promote the process of relief distribution, reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

2. *Demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. *Also demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below;

4. *Further demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

5. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including in particular the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population, and ***affirms*** that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

6. *Decides* that the operations and the further deployment of the 3,500 personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) authorized by paragraph 3 of resolution 775 (1992) should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General in the light of his assessment of conditions on the ground; and ***requests*** him to keep the Council informed and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate for the fulfilment of its mandate where conditions permit;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation by the Secretary-General in his letter of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible;

8. *Welcomes* the offer by a Member State described in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment;

9. *Welcomes also* offers by other Member States to participate in that operation;

10. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, ***authorizes*** the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia;

11. *Calls* on all Member States which are in a position to do so to provide military forces and to make additional contributions, in cash or in kind, in accordance with paragraph 10 above and ***requests*** the Secretary-General to establish a fund through which the contributions, where appropriate, could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

12. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General and the Member States concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the unified command and control of the forces involved, which will reflect the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and their military forces;

14. *Decides* to appoint an ad hoc commission composed of members of the Security Council to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to attach a small UNOSOM liaison staff to the Field Headquarters of the unified command;

16. *Acting* under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, ***calls upon*** States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures as may be necessary to ensure strict implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

17. *Requests* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the States concerned to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolu-

tion, on the implementation of this resolution and the attainment of the objective of establishing a secure environment so as to enable the Council to make the necessary decision for a prompt transition to continued peace-keeping operations;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a plan to the Council initially within fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution to ensure that UNOSOM will be able to fulfil its mandate upon the withdrawal of the unified command;

20. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Somalia;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ANNEX II: JOINT COMMUNIQUÉS ON SOMALIA

12 February 1992

Following is the text of a joint communiqué on Somalia by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and senior officials of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, issued at Headquarters on 12 February 1992:

"Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali held consultations this afternoon with senior officials representing the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation in Somalia, in the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, aimed at promoting the restoration of peace and stability in Somalia. The meeting was held on the eve of their consultations with representatives of the warring factions in Mogadiscio. In this regard, they emphasized that these consultations in New York concern only the belligerent parties in Mogadiscio and constitute an essential first step towards achieving durable peace in Somalia. They do not in any way imply recognition of any Somali group or faction.

"The meeting underscored the urgency for an immediate cessation of hostilities and an agreement on a cease-fire in order to bring to an end the heavy loss of life and material damage resulting from the conflict, without further delay. It also emphasized that a cease-fire was a necessary precondition for the provision of much needed emergency humanitarian assistance to the affected population in all parts of Somalia.

"The meeting agreed that the continuation of the conflict in Somalia affected the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa region. In this regard, the participants reiterated their support for Security Council resolution 733 (1992). They reaffirmed their determination to act jointly towards achieving an agreement for a cease-fire and for the restoration of peace and stability in Somalia."

14 February 1992

Following is the text of a joint communiqué on Somalia, issued on 14 February 1992 at the conclusion of discussions between the United Nations officials and representatives of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference with representatives of the Somali factions:

"Following his meeting with representatives of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 12 February, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met separately with representatives of the two Somali factions to the conflict in Mogadiscio on 13 February.

"The Secretary-General drew the attention of the Somali factions to the joint communiqué issued on 12 February 1992 by the United Nations and the three regional organizations, and urged them to commit themselves to an immediate cessation of hostilities in Mogadiscio and to facilitate a peaceful and lasting settlement to the conflict. He emphasized that this would expedite the provision of increased humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia.

"During the course of the last three days, representatives of the United Nations and the regional organizations met separately with representatives of the two Somali factions to discuss with them the urgency for an immediate cessation of hostilities and an agreement on a cease-fire in Mogadiscio.

"At the conclusion of the discussions this evening, the two Somali factions committed themselves to an immediate cessation of hostilities and to the maintenance of a cease-fire in Mogadiscio. To this end, they signed pledges to that effect in the presence of the representatives of the United Nations and the three regional organizations. They also agreed to the visit to Mogadiscio before the end of February of a high-level delegation composed of representatives of the United Nations and the three regional organizations to conclude a cease-fire agreement. In this connection, one of the Somali factions asserted that a cease-fire agreement without international monitoring and supervision will not hold.

"The representatives of the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

stressed the utmost importance they attached to the commitment that the two Somali factions have undertaken in this regard. They expressed their confidence that the parties will honour fully their commitments as a tangible expression of their goodwill and commitment to peace.

"The representatives of the United Nations and the three regional organizations further exchanged views on the modalities for the next phase of their joint efforts, that is, the convening of an all-embracing national reconciliation conference aimed at the achievement of a lasting peaceful solution of the Somali problem. They reached a common understanding on how best to approach the question of participation and venue."